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8 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
9 **SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**  
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11 SCOTT KMETY, an individual, DARLA  
12 KMETY, an individual,  
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19 Plaintiff,

vs.

BANK OF AMERICA, INC., a  
corporation; MORTGAGE ELECTRONIC  
REGISTRATION SYSTEMS, a  
corporation; RECONSTRUST  
COMPANY, a trustee; and DOES 1  
through 20,

Defendants.  
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CASE NO. 10cv1910-LAB (RBB)

**ORDER GRANTING IN PART  
MOTION TO DISMISS; AND**

**ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE WHY  
TILA AND RESPA CLAIMS  
SHOULD NOT BE DISMISSED  
WITH PREJUDICE**

**[Docket number 5.]**

22 Plaintiffs, homeowners whose residence was threatened with foreclosure, brought this  
23 action in California state court. Defendants removed it to this Court, citing federal question  
24 jurisdiction based on the complaint's claims under the Real Estate Settlement Practices Act  
25 (RESPA), 12 U.S.C. §§ 2605 *et seq.*, and the Truth in Lending Act (TILA), 15 U.S.C.  
26 §§ 1601 *et seq.* One of the other claims mentions TILA and RESPA as well. Defendants  
27 also identified supplemental jurisdiction as the basis for remaining claims. Defendants then  
28 moved to dismiss.

1       **I.       Legal Standard**

2           A Rule 12(b)(6) motion to dismiss tests the sufficiency of the complaint. *Navarro v.*  
3   *Block*, 250 F.3d 729, 732 (9th Cir. 2001). In ruling on a motion to dismiss, the Court accepts  
4   all allegations of material fact in the complaint as true and construes them in the light most  
5   favorable to the non-moving party. *Cedars-Sinai Medical Center v. National League of*  
6   *Postmasters of U.S.*, 497 F.3d 972, 975 (9th Cir. 2007).

7           The scope of review on a motion to dismiss for failure to state a claim is ordinarily  
8   limited to the contents of the complaint as well as any "documents whose contents are  
9   alleged in a complaint and whose authenticity no party questions, but which are not  
10   physically attached to the pleading . . . ." *Branch v. Tunnell*, 14 F.3d 449, 454 (9th Cir.1994),  
11   overruled on other grounds by *Galbraith v. County of Santa Clara*, 307 F.3d 1119 (9th Cir.  
12   2002). The court may treat such a document as "part of the complaint, and thus may assume  
13   that its contents are true for purposes of a motion to dismiss under Rule 12(b)(6)." *United*  
14   *States v. Ritchie*, 342 F.3d 903, 908 (9th Cir. 2003).

15          Under Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6), claims may be dismissed where the running of the  
16   statute of limitations is apparent on the face of the complaint. *Cervantes v. Countrywide*  
17   *Home Loans, Inc.*, \_\_\_ F.3d \_\_\_, 2011 WL 3911031, slip op. at \*8 (9th Cir. Sept. 7, 2011).  
18   If the running of the limitations period appears on the face of the complaint, the Court  
19   considers whether the complaint, construed with the required liberality, would support a  
20   determination of tolling. *Id.*

21          In *Cervantes*, the panel first determined the running of the limitations period was  
22   "apparent on the face of the complaint because the plaintiffs obtained their loans in 2006,  
23   but commenced their action in 2009." 2011 WL 3911031, slip op. at \*8. The panel then  
24   considered whether the plaintiffs had "demonstrated a basis for equitable tolling of their  
25   claims." *Id.* Where, as here, Defendants have raised statute of limitations as a defense,  
26   the Court first considers whether the running of the statute is apparent on the face of the  
27   complaint, then considers whether the complaint adequately pleads facts to show that tolling  
28   is available and could render the claim timely.

1 **II. Discussion**

2 Defendants have raised the limitations period as a defense to both the TILA and  
3 RESPA claims. Defendants point out Plaintiffs entered into the loan in September, 2005 but  
4 did not file this action until June, 2010, nearly five years later. Depending on the type of  
5 claim, a TILA or RESPA claim may be subject to either a 1-year or 3-year limitations period.  
6 Because both claims would have accrued at or near the time the loan was entered into, see  
7 *King v. California*, 784 F.2d 910, 915 (9th Cir. 1986), it appears both federal claims are time-  
8 barred unless tolling is available.

9 While the complaint's factual allegations don't appear to mention the date the loan  
10 was entered into, the allegations do refer to the loan documents. Defendants have attached  
11 the note as an exhibit to their motion to dismiss, and Plaintiffs don't question its authenticity  
12 Plaintiffs agree their original loan (entered into in 2004) was refinanced under a new deed  
13 of trust in September, 2005. (Opp'n to Mot. to Dismiss, 1:15–18.)

14 Defendants have also attacked the sufficiency of the allegations.

15 **A. TILA Claims**

16 The complaint's TILA claims are based on alleged failure to provide Plaintiffs with  
17 accurate disclosures and information. Among the allegedly omitted disclosures was  
18 information about the right to rescind. Plaintiffs now seek to exercise that right, and to  
19 rescind the loan. (Compl., ¶¶ 81–87.)

20 In response to the tolling defense, Plaintiffs have almost nothing to say, except to  
21 conclude they sufficiently pleaded facts showing that tolling was appropriate. (Opp'n to Mot.  
22 to Dismiss at 9:23–24.) The Court has reviewed the complaint, however, and has found no  
23 factual allegations to show why Plaintiffs were prevented from discovering the lack of  
24 disclosures earlier, or were delayed in bringing this action. General allegations that  
25 Defendants colluded and hid facts are insufficient under the pleading standard. And the lack  
26 of disclosures itself (Compl., ¶ 83) is no cause for tolling. See *Hubbard v. Fidelity Fed'l*  
27 *Bank*, 91 F.3d 75, 79 (9th Cir. 1996) (per curiam) (declining to toll TILA's statute of limitations

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1 when "nothing prevented [the borrower] from comparing the loan contract, [the lender's]  
2 initial disclosures, and TILA's statutory and regulatory requirements").

3 Furthermore, to the extent Plaintiffs' claim seeks rescission, it is not subject to  
4 equitable tolling. See *Beach v. Ocwen Fed'l Bank*, 523 U.S. 410, 413 (1998) (holding that  
5 a borrower's right of rescission under TILA expires in three years after the date of the  
6 consummation of the transaction, or when the property is sold, "even if the required  
7 disclosures have never been made.") To the extent Plaintiffs seek other remedies, the  
8 pleadings suggest they cannot plead facts showing they are entitled to tolling, because the  
9 alleged TILA violations consisted of failure to make required disclosures at the time the  
10 agreement was executed. Even if Plaintiffs didn't actually become aware of the  
11 nondisclosures until later, it appears they were in possession of all the facts that would have  
12 put them on notice of TILA violations at that time—or, allowing for some time for Plaintiffs  
13 to review the documents and begin performing under the agreement, shortly afterwards. See  
14 *King*, 784 F.2d at 915; *Hubbard*, 91 F.3d at 79.

15 It therefore appears that Plaintiffs' TILA claims are time-barred and tolling will not  
16 render them timely.

17 As an additional matter, the Court would dismiss the claim for rescission based on the  
18 "tender rule." While Defendants acknowledge they have not alleged the ability to pay, they  
19 argue they are not required to do so because the rule does not apply to TILA claims. To the  
20 extent a plaintiff seeks rescission under TILA, however, the Court may apply the rule. See,  
21 e.g., *Park v. Wachovia Mortgage*, 2011 WL 98408, slip op. at \*7 (S.D.Cal., Jan. 12, 2011).  
22 It is appropriate to apply this rule here, to avoid deciding moot issues or granting  
23 meaningless relief.

#### 24 **B. RESPA Claims**

25 The complaint doesn't specify under which section of RESPA remedies are sought.  
26 In their motion to dismiss, Defendants suggest it must be 12 U.S.C. § 2607, because it deals  
27 with alleged kickbacks. In their opposition, Plaintiffs appear to agree with this  
28 characterization.

1 Plaintiffs allege that they paid a Yield Spread Premium<sup>1</sup> (YSP) for three years, after  
 2 which their payment remained the same, with the extra going to the lender rather than to the  
 3 broker after that time. The alleged kickbacks, therefore, occurred as soon as Plaintiffs  
 4 began making payments.

5 Claims under § 2607 are subject to a one-year statute of limitations. 12 U.S.C.  
 6 § 2614. Any RESPA claim probably accrued at the time the loan was entered into, and  
 7 when the alleged kickbacks began. Ordinarily, the YSP is disclosed on a HUD-1 Settlement  
 8 Statement.<sup>2</sup> *Bjstrom*, 322 F.3d at 1204. If Plaintiffs did not receive such a form, they would  
 9 have been on notice that the form had not been provided. Plaintiffs' opposition to the motion  
 10 to dismiss merely says they did not receive a "separate fee agreement" regarding the YSP.  
 11 Even assuming the accrual date of this claim occurred when the last of the payments had  
 12 been made, however, the RESPA claims are time-barred unless tolling applies.

13 Neither the complaint nor Plaintiffs' opposition to the motion to dismiss has anything  
 14 to say about tolling for RESPA claims. As noted, generalized allegations about collusion and  
 15 deception are inadequate to meet the pleading standard.

16 Even assuming the RESPA claims are timely, the Court agrees they are inadequately  
 17 pleaded. "Yield spread premiums are not illegal per se, so whether they amount to a  
 18 prohibited referral in any particular case depends upon the services provided by the broker  
 19 and the total compensation paid for those services." *Schuetz v. Banc One Mortgage Corp.*,  
 20 292 F.3d 1004, 1014 (9th Cir. 2002). Plaintiffs must plead facts, not merely conclusions,  
 21 showing that the YSP was an illegal kickback in violation of § 2607. In spite of their request  
 22 for early discovery, it is unclear how they can in good faith make a RESPA claim but at the  
 23 same time claim they cannot yet plead any facts to show the YSP was unearned.

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 26 <sup>1</sup> For a definition of Yield Spread Premiums, see *Bjstrom v. Trust One Mortgage Corp.*, 322 F.3d 1201, 1204 n.2 (9th Cir. 2003).

27 <sup>2</sup> A HUD-1 Settlement Statement provides a large amount of information about the  
 28 loan. Its stated purpose is "to give [the borrower] a statement of actual settlement costs." See *Freeman v. Quicken Loans, Inc.*, 2009 WL 2448033 at \*1 n.1 (E.D.La., Aug. 10, 2009) (discussing statutory and agency requirements for the HUD-1 Settlement Form).

1           **C.      Other TILA or RESPA Allegations**

2           As the Notice of Removal points out, the complaint mentions TILA and RESPA in its  
3 first claim, for declaratory relief. The only place in this claim that these or other federal  
4 statutes are mentioned is in paragraph 26, which argues that Defendants' power of sale no  
5 longer exists because of their violations of these statutes. The Complaint does not explain  
6 what federal statute or law authorizes the cancellation of the power of sale under a deed of  
7 trust. And even if there were such provisions in TILA or RESPA, they would be subject to  
8 the same general statutes of limitations as other TILA and RESPA claims.

9           In short, the brief mentions of TILA and RESPA (and other federal statutes not  
10 discussed elsewhere) do not create a federal claim, nor would such a claim be viable. See  
11 *Merino v. Saxon Mortgage, Inc.*, 2011 WL 794988, slip op. at \*4 (N.D.Cal., March 1, 2011)  
12 ("[T]he fact that Plaintiff's complaint mentions several federal statutes, including in the  
13 context of the claim under California Business and Professions Code section 17200, does  
14 not establish federal subject matter jurisdiction.")

15           It is also worth mentioning that the complaint's fourteenth cause of action, for  
16 predatory lending under Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200, only mentions fraudulent practices  
17 generally. Though it alleges the failure to disclose certain facts or to provide certain  
18 information, it is predicated on general fraud or unfair dealing, not on a TILA or RESPA  
19 violation.

20           **III.      Conclusion and Order**

21           Defendants' motion to dismiss is **GRANTED IN PART**. Because the complaint fails  
22 to plead a viable TILA or RESPA claim, the complaint's eighth and ninth causes of action are  
23 **DISMISSED WITHOUT PREJUDICE**. Defendants' motion to dismiss is **DENIED WITHOUT**  
24 **PREJUDICE** as to the remaining claims.

25           Because it appears the two federal claims are time-barred and cannot be saved by  
26 amendment, the Court is inclined to dismiss both claims with prejudice, and remand the  
27 remaining state law claims. See 28 U.S.C. § 1367. Plaintiffs are therefore **ORDERED TO**  
28 **SHOW CAUSE** why those two claims should not be dismissed with prejudice. They may do

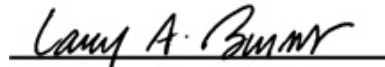
1 so no later than **14 calendar days from the date this order is issued**, by filing a  
2 memorandum of points and authorities not exceeding ten pages (not counting any lodged  
3 or appended material). Alternatively, if they agree these two claims may be dismissed with  
4 prejudice, they should file a notice so stating.

5 If Plaintiffs file a response opposing the dismissal, Defendants may file a reply,  
6 subject to the same page limitations, within **ten calendar days** of the response's filing date.

7 If Plaintiffs fail to show cause, or consent to dismissal of the claims, the complaint's  
8 eighth and ninth causes of action will be dismissed with prejudice and this action remanded  
9 to state court. If Plaintiffs show they can successfully amend at least one claim arising under  
10 federal law, Defendants may at that time renew their motion to dismiss.

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12 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

13 DATED: September 30, 2011

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15 **HONORABLE LARRY ALAN BURNS**  
16 United States District Judge  
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